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In obtaining these elements, the observations were fully corrected for parallax and aberration. The interval embraced by the observations is 43 days; during this time the planet described a heliocentric arc of about 17°.

According to these elements, the perihelion distance of this planet is only 105,440,000 miles, or nearly 23,000,000 miles less than that of *Mars*, and only 11,000,000 greater than the aphelion distance of the Earth. Its periodic time is nearly a year less than that of any other asteroid. W. J. HUSSEY.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(Translations.)

BOSTON, Mass., September 5, 1898.
To Lick Observatory: (Received 9:50 P. M.)

KREUTZ announces planet *DQ* remarkable orbit. Perihelion within *Mars*' orbit. Element μ [= daily motion] $2{,}000''$.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Jr.

[A further note on this asteroid will be found on another page of this number. The telegram included an ephemeris, which is here omitted.]

Lick Observatory, September 13, 1898.
To Harvard College Observatory:
To Students' Observatory, Berkeley: (Sent 10 A. M.)

A bright comet was discovered by C. D. PERRINE, September 13.040 G. M. T., in R. A. $9^h\ 33^m\ 53^s$; Decl. $+\ 31^\circ\ 4'$. The daily motion in R. A. is $+6^m$; in Decl. $-\ 30'$.

Lick Observatory, September 14, 1898.
To Harvard College Observatory:
To Students' Observatory, Berkeley: (Sent 2:51 P. M.)

Comet PERRINE was observed by C. D. PERRINE on September 13.0404 G. M. T.; in R. A. $9^h\ 35^m\ 49^s.3$; Decl. $+\ 31^\circ\ 4'\ 31''$; and on September 14.0145 G. M. T.; in R. A. $9^h\ 41^m\ 43^s.8$; Decl. $+\ 30^\circ\ 35'\ 19''$.

BOSTON, Mass., September 14, 1898.
To Lick Observatory: (Received 2:10 P.M.)

A faint comet was discovered by PECHÜLE, at Copenhagen, on September 13.6230 G. M. T.; in R. A. $6^h\ 38^m\ 3^s.5$; Decl. $+\ 8^\circ\ 55'\ 40''$. Its daily motion in R. A. is $+\ 30'$; in Decl. $-\ 20'$. It is probably Comet TEMPEL, 1866 I.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Jr.

BOSTON, Mass., September 14, 1898.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 9:22 P. M.)

Comet PECHÜLE is WOLF'S comet, not TEMPEL'S.

(Signed) J. RITCHIE, Jr.

BOSTON, Mass., September 15, 1898.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 10 A. M.)

There is some uncertainty in your telegram. First position does not check. Repeat it. Is comet new?

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Jr.

[In answer to this telegram, part of the telegram of September 14, 2:51 P. M., given above, was repeated with the addition of the word "new" before comet. The telegram on file in the W. U. office in San Jose was read by the operator and found to be correct.]

Lick Observatory, Sept. 15, 1898.

To Harvard College Observatory:
To Students' Observatory, Berkeley: (Sent 10 A. M.)

Comet PERRINE was observed by C. D. PERRINE on September 14.9768 G. M. T., in R. A. $9^h\ 47^m\ 36^s.8$; Decl. $30^\circ\ 4'\ 57''$.

Lick Observatory, September 15, 1898.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 1:10 P. M.)

Elements and ephemeris of Comet PERRINE were computed by C. D. PERRINE and R. G. AITKEN as follows:—

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 1898,\ \text{October } 20.02\ \text{G. M. T.} \\ \omega &= 165^\circ\ 17' \\ \Omega &= 36\ 5 \\ i &= 29\ 12 \\ \text{natural } q &= 0.3842 \end{aligned} \left.\vphantom{\begin{matrix}a\\a\\a\end{matrix}}\right\} \text{Ecliptic and Mean Equinox of } 1898.0$$

[The ephemeris is here omitted.]

THE PERSEID SHOWER OF 1898.

Meteors from this radiant became noticeable on the night of August 8th. The night of August 9th was partly cloudy, but a number of meteors were seen in the early part of the evening. Thin clouds still interfered on the night of the 10th, but a larger number of meteors than usual from this radiant was observed. After the Moon rose it became clear overhead, and from $14^h\ 25^m$